

Fax: 905-337-1686







PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name: Aromatic 100

established in 1981

Synonyms: light aromatic solvent naphtha; high flash aromatic naphtha

CAS# 64742-94-6

Product Uses: solvent.

Supplier Megaloid Laboratories Limited Identifier: 5515 North Service Road, Ste 306

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INFORMATION

EMERGENCY Call CHEMTREC - (800) 424-9300 (CCN # 693764)

2. HAZARDS

GHS Class	Flammable	Carcinogen	Aspiration hazard	STOT	STOT
(category)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Signal Word	DANGER				
Hazard Statements	Flammable liquid & vapour (H226)	Suspected of causing cancer (H351)	May be fatal if swallowed & enters airways (H304)	May cause dizziness or drowsiness (H336)	May cause respiratory irritation (H335)



GHS Procautionary Statements for Labelling

Prevention P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read. P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
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P210 Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking.
P240 Ground / bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, and lighting equipment.

P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing vapours.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear eye protection, protective gloves and clothing of butyl rubber
Response	
P301, P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
P303, P361, P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304, P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308, P313	IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice or attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332, P313	IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: Get medical advice/attention.
P370, P378	IN CASE OF FIRE: Use appropriate foam, dry chemical powder, water spray or fog to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	
P403, P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	
P501	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION

Chemical Name:	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Light Aromatic Solvent naphtha	64742-95-6	30 - 60	EC # 265-199-0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	15 - 40	EC # 202-436-9
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	7 - 13	EC # 203-604-4
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	1 – 5	EC # 208-394-8
Cumene	98-82-8	<1	EC # 202-704-5

4. FIRST AID

Inhalation

Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

Skin Contact

Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered.

Eye Contact

Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance if there is any irritation.

Ingestion

Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (NOTE below). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

First-aid Comments

Inadvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. The danger of this is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this relatively low-toxicity substance. The stomach should only be emptied under medical supervision, and after the installation of an airway to protect the lungs.

5. FIRE FIGHTING & FLAMMABILITY

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical, water fog, water spray only to cool & dilute, product floats on water - water jet spreads flames

Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, smoke, part oxidized hydrocarbon fragments.

Static Charge Accumulation

Readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Firefighters must wear SCBA. Fire-fighters may enter the area if positive pressure SCBA and full Bunker Gear is worn.

Static Charge Accumulation

Readily accumulates a static charge on agitation or pumping; high flash point reduces ignition risk.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Evacuate the area immediately. Isolate the hazard area. Keep out unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Restrict access to area until completion of cleanup. Ensure cleanup is conducted by trained personnel only. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled product unless wearing appropriate protective equipment. Use the personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Eliminate all ignition sources. Use grounded, explosion-proof equipment. May accumulate in hazardous amounts in low-lying areas especially inside confined spaces, if ventilation is not sufficient. Notify government occupational health and safety and environmental authorities.

Environmental Precautions

It is good practice to prevent releases into the environment. Do not allow into any sewer, on the ground or into any waterway. If the spill is inside a building, prevent product from entering drains, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Leak Precaution: dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination

Handling Spill: Ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with suitable pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep & pick up using plastic or aluminium shovel, & store in closed containers for recycling or disposal.

Other Information

Report spills to local health, safety and environmental authorities, as required.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

It is prudent to ground or electrically bond the source container, receiving container and pumps before transferring contents. Avoid splashing by ensuring that the product nozzle is below the surface in the receiving container. Empty containers may contain a flammable or explosive vapour. Always ensure that containers, whether empty or full, are tightly sealed unless in use. Avoid generating or breathing product vapour. If vapour forms in use, install adequate ventilation. If dealing with a spill, and ventilation is impossible or impractical, a suitable respirator with organic vapour cartridge is recommended.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container. Avoid prolonged contact with skin & wash work clothes frequently. An eye bath must be available near the workplace.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store & use in a cool, dry environment, away from sources of ignition & oxidising agents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT NAPHTHA:

Ontario TWAEV	200 mg / m³ (40ppm)	Ontario STEV	not listed
AGGIH TLV	$200 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3 (40 \text{ppm})$	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	$400 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3 (100 \text{ ppm})$	OSHA STEL	not listed

TRIMETHYLBENZENE ISOMERS:

Ontario TWAEV	25ppm	Ontario STEV	not listed
AGGIH TLV	25ppm	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	25ppm	OSHA STEL	not listed

CUMENE:

Ontario TWAEV	50ppm	Ontario STEV	not listed
AGGIH TLV	50ppm	ACGIH STEL	not listed
OSHA PEL	50ppm	OSHA STEL	not listed

Ventilation	due to low vapour pressure, mechanical ventilation may not be required to control airborne titre
Hands	"Viton" gloves recommended – other types may also protect; confirm suitability with supplier
Eyes	Safety glasses with side shields – always protect the eyes
Clothing	no special protective clothing required

Appropriate Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded. Use explosion proof ventilation equipment.

9. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	clear, colourless, mobile liquid
Odour	aromatic (gasoline-like) odour
Odour threshold	not known

рН	none – does not dissociate to yield hydrogen ions
Melting Point/Freezing Point	below -30°C / -22°F
Initial Boiling Point/Range	165°C to 180°C / 329°F to 356°C
Flash Point	35°C / 95°F
Evaporation Rate	approximately 0.2 (Butyl Acetate =1)
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	Not Available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	0.7% to 7%
Vapour Pressure	7.5mmHg / 1kPa (20°C)
Vapour Density (air = 1)	4
Specific Gravity	0.87 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	approximately 200 milligrams/litre – negligible. Also soluble inhydrocarbons and many organic solvents like aldehydes, ethers
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	2 to 6 – range for different molecular species present
Auto-ignition Temperature	above 400°C / 752°F
Conversion Factor	Not available
Viscosity	7.5mmHg / 1kPa (20°C)
Physical State	Liquid
Molecular Weight	1210grams/mole – approximate average value
Molecular Formula	Complex hydrocarbon mixture

10. REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive with strong oxidising agents.

Also Reactive with avoid heat, high temperatures, direct sunlight.

Chemical Stability

stable; will not polymerize

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Mechanical Impact

not sensitive

11. TOXICITY

Acute Toxicity

LD₅₀ (oral) >5000mg/kg (rat) – no mortality in 4 reports

LD50 (skin) >2000mg/kg (rabbit) – no mortality in 4 reports

LC50 (inhalation) >4960, >5000, >5080 & >5610mg/m³ (rat) – no mortality in 4 reports

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

irritating if contact is prolonged.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

probably not irritating; may irritate if contact is prolonged.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

inhalation may cause headache, dizziness or drowsiness.

Skin Absorption

slight; no toxic effects likely by this route.

Ingestion

not known; may cause temporary diarrhoea – not a route of industrial exposure.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Prolonged exposure may cause dermatitis through removal of protective skin oils.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Not known to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Carcinogenicity

12 of 12 reports conclude that CAS# 64742-95-6 is not carcinogenic. Component(s): Cumene - IARC: Group 2B – possibly carcinogenic to humans. NTP: Reasonably anticipated human carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity

Sexual Function and Fertility

no known effect in humans or animals; but 1-ethyl-2-methylbenzene is a reproductive effector.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

no known effect in humans or in animals.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	not a bioaccumulator
Persistence and Degradability	Biodegradation - biodegrades readily with oxygen; 74%, 77%, 89%, 90% & 96% in 28 days & 94% in 25 days Abiotic Degradation -
	reacts with atmospheric hydroxyl radicals; estimated ½-life in air
Mobility in soil, water	water insoluble; almost immobile in soil or water
Aquatic Toxicity	
LC50 (Fish, 96hr)	8.2, 11 & 15mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas), 10 & 15mg/litre (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

EC50 (Crustacea, 48hr)	4.5, 7.6, 10, 12, 13, 18, 18 & 32mg/litre (Daphnia magna)
EC50 (Algae, 72hrs)	3.1. 6.4, 56 & 64mg/litre (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata)
EC50 (Bacteria)	15.4mg/litre (Tetrahymena pyriformis – QSAR estimate)

13. DISPOSAL

Water Disposal

Do not flush to sewer, recycle solvent if possible, may be incinerated in approved facility

Containers

Drums should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.

Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.

IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months. Replace at 60 months (5yrs).

Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.

Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty

14. TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION

Canada TDG	PIN	UN1268	A
AND	Shipping Name	Petroleum Distillates, n.o.s., (naphtha)	3
U.S.A. 49 CFR	Class & Packing Group	3, PG III	

Marine Pollutant	Not a Marine Pollutant	
ERAP Required	NO	
Reportable Quantity	NO	
ERGNo.	128	

Important Note: Shipping descriptions may vary based on mode of transport, quantities, package size, and/or origin and destination. Consult your company's Hazardous Materials/Dangerous Goods expert for information specific to your situation.

15. REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	On Inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	On Inventory
Europe EINECS	On Inventory

Canadian Regulations

CEPA - National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)

Part 5. (Light aromatic solvent naphtha) Part 1A, Part 5. (1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene) Part 1A. (Cumene)

U.S.A. Regulations

SARA 302: this product contains no known chemicals regulated under SARA 302.

SARA 311/312: Based upon available information, this material is classified as the following health and/or physical hazards according to Section SARA 311/312 -

Physical Hazards - Flammable liquids

Health Hazards – Aspiration, Carcinogenicity, Single Target Organ Toxicity

SARA 313: this product contains chemicals regulated under SARA 313 -

Cumene – CAS # 98-82-8, Typical value: <1.1%

Pseudocumene (1,2,4- trimethylbenzene), CAS # 95-63-6, Typical value: < 40%

CERCLA: **CAS Number Chemical Name** Typical Value **Component RQ**

< 1.1% CUMENE 98-82-8 5000 LBS

US State Regulations

Chemicals associated with the product which are subject to the state right-to-know regulations are listed along with the applicable state(s):

Rhode Island - Listed Pennsylvania - Listed New Jersey - Listed Minnesota - Listed Illinois - Listed

California Proposition 65: This material is known to contain or may contain, trace quantities of a chemical substance(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive and / or reproductive toxicity under California Proposition 65.

Cumene (CAS # 98-82-8) - Carcinogens list - YES

International Regulations

International Inventories - listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries or qualifies for an exemption:

Australia (AICS)

China (IECSC)

Japan (ENCS)

Korea (KECI)

Philippines (PICCS)

New Zealand (NZIoC)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATING	Health	2	Flammability	2	Instability 0
Prepared for Preparation Date: Revision Dates:	Megaloid Laboratories Limited by Richard Koscher May 2004 May 2007, May 2010, May 2013, Oct 2015, August 2018, January 2019				
Key to Abbreviations	ACGIH® = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists AIHA® = AIHA® Guideline Foundation HSDB® = Hazardous Substances Data Bank IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer NFPA = National Fire Protection Association NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NTP = National Toxicology Program OSHA = US Occupational Safety and Health Administration RTECS® = Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances				

References	CHEMINFO database. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). HSDB® database. US National Library of Medicine. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). NIOSH Pocket Guide database. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS). Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) database. Dassault Systèmes/BIOVIA ("BIOVIA"). Available from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).
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